

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTONA NEW TEIID LIZARD OF THE GENUS *ECPLEOPUS*
FROM BRAZIL.

By ARTHUR LOVERIDGE.

During her most recent visit to the United States, Dr. Bertha Lutz invited my attention to two lizards which she thought might possibly represent an undescribed species. This appears to be the case and the lizards are of especial interest on account of their undoubted relationships with two genera—*Ecpleopus* Duméril and Bibron, 1839, and *Euspondylus* Tschudi, 1845. Both these genera, as now understood, have representatives in Brazil and Ecuador, etc.

Miss Lutz's specimens agree with *Ecpleopus* in having a nontransparent disk, composed of several scales, in the lower eyelid. They agree with *Euspondylus* in having a well-developed collar fold, quadrangular dorsals, and in particular with *guentheri* O'Shaughnessy in scalation of occiput and body. As to femoral pores in the male nothing can be said for neither lizard has any, probably both are females, one certainly seems to be while the viscera of the other is too macerated for sexing. I therefore propose naming them for their collector:

Ecpleopus lutzae sp. nov.

Cotypes.—Museu Nacional do Brasil, No. —?, and Museum of Comparative Zoology, No. 46,991, apparently an adult ♀, both from bromeliads at about 3,500 feet, above the Beija-Flor River, Theresopolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, collected by Dr. Bertha Lutz, January, 1937.

Diagnosis.—Differs from *E. gaudichaudii* Duméril & Bibron in many ways, among which one might mention that the enlarged anterior supra-ciliary does not separate the prefrontals from the loreal, also the presence in *lutzae* of a pair of very large occipitals.

From *E. affinis* Peters, which has 3 occipitals, in having 38-40 (not 46-48) scales between occiput and base of tail; in having 30 (not 39-41) scales, including ventrals, around midbody, and in other ways.

From *Euspondylus guentheri* (O'Shaughnessy) both in these and other scale counts, color pattern, and generic character of eyelid.

Description.—Head slightly distinct from neck; frontonasal longer than broad; a pair of large prefrontals; frontal hexagonal, longer than the interparietal, which is longer than the parietals; frontoparietals small; occipitals 2-4, very large; supraoculars 4; anterior smallest; nostril in an entire nasal; loreal large; preocular small, triangular; a series of infraoculars; upper labials 6-7; lower labials 5-6; a single anterior chin-shield followed by 2 pairs in contact and 2 smaller pairs widely separated; 14-15 transverse rows of squarish gulars between the last chin shield and edge of collar; collar-shields 5.

Body slender, elongate; dorsal scales large, regular, smooth or obtusely keeled, juxtaposed, as long as but narrower than the ventrals, 38-40 between occiput and base of tail; about 30 scales, including ventrals, around middle of body; lateral scales small, suboval; ventrals in 8 longitudinal and 25 transverse series; 3 anterior and 5 posterior preanals; limbs covered with large, smooth shields; feet pentadactyle; digits elongate, all clawed.

Tail long, cylindrical, tapering, encircled by large, oblong or squarish scales.

Color.—Above, pale chocolate brown with or without irregular flecks of darker brown which may coalesce to form a vertebral and longitudinal lateral lines; limbs, including digits, blotched with white. Below, white, freely speckled with brown.

Size.—Total length of ♀ (M. C. Z. 46991), 150 (55+95) mm., of other specimen (M. N. B. — ?), 132 (50+82) mm.

Diet.—Remains of two sourbugs or woodlice, and an insect larva in one lizard.